

is in Tennessee, and we are here, we must proceed as is usual in such cases, by filing written interrogatories, as follows:

1. Are you aware that banishment, except as a punishment for crime, is itself a crime of the strong against the weak?

2. Will you state the crime which the Blacks of your State have committed, which renders them deserving of banishment?

3. How much do you estimate the Government, or the Governor of your State to be worth, if he is incapable of protecting the weak against the cruelty and the injustice of the strong?

4. If Blacks and Whites cannot live together politically as equals, why, then, do you support that Government which has declared them to be equals before the law?

5. If Blacks and Whites cannot live together socially as equals, is it not true that Whites and Blacks also cannot so live together?

6. Why do you not, therefore, having established a standard, propose to banish all Whites who fall below it?

7. Are there not many people in your State who think the best public interest would be promoted by banishing you?

8. Did they not, in fact, banish you on a certain occasion?

9. How did you like it?

10. Can you, while preserving your self-respect and consistency, live up to terms of political and social equality with many thousands of Whites whom you see every day?

11. Do you propose to banish them, or to permit them to banish you?

12. Suppose a black man declines to emigrate according to your notion, what authority do you find in the Constitution for compelling him to go?

13. If you cannot compel him constitutionally, what right have you to compel him morally by partial and one-sided laws?

14. What surely can you offer that those who would treat the poor black laborers badly, would not treat poor white laborers in the same way?

15. Do you consider it Christian to inveigle poor but honest white men and women into such a trap?

16. The material interest of the State considered, is it probably that raw hands will perform your labor as skillfully and as profitably as those which are accustomed to it?

17. How happens it that every blood-stained oppressor who has been thirsting for your life will assent to your proposition, and drink your health in bad whiskey for making it?

18. Do we believe it to be your duty to do unto others as you would have them do unto you?

19. Judging from your own experience, if the strong and the weak cannot live together, is it probably the fault of the strong or the weak?

20. How would you like it if those who do not feel for you the highest personal regard should insist upon packing you off, with Mrs. B. and all the little B.s, to make a home in the howling wilderness and pitch you to the wild beasts and birds?

O. Brownlow! Brownlow! you have read your Bible a good deal—read it a little more! You have prayed often and long for others—why not pray a little for yourself? Brownlow, you can step down!

—N. Y. Tribune.

CONNECTICUT AND THE SUFFRAGE.

Connecticut has struck the friends of equal suffrage a staggering blow. At a time when it is more than ever necessary that New England should stand up firmly in support of those great ideas of which she has been the pioneer and the foremost champion, one of her States proves recreant, and goes over to the enemy. The defection is a serious one, and may have unfortunate results. The copperheads are screaming with delight over it; they see it in a symptom favorable to the resurrection of the influence and power of that class of men at the South who have only recently, and in whose service, they have again been restored to the places which they once were permitted to fill. Those who were lately rebels hail it with satisfaction. Their only obstacle to resuming sway in the South is the danger of the ballot being placed in the hands of the colored man; and when New England demands this, they can cast in their teeth that one of her States refuses to do what she requires of them. Ignorance, prejudice and disloyalty are combined in rejoicing over this latest triumph of the spirit with which the nation has lately warred, and take new heart from the evidence it gives of only partial conversion in what should be the chief seat of enlightenment.

There are methods of explaining the result which may give it a little better aspect. Connecticut has been a doubtful State for years; the Republicans have held her to their allegiance only by uniting effort. The foreign population in many of her cities and manufacturing villages is large; the election was a special one, and our friends are proverbially neglectful of such occasions; we have timid and half-hearted leaders in the State. Above all, the position of the Administration at Washington was at the best doubtful, and while the Democrats were loudly claiming the President as opposed to negro suffrage, he sent no word of comfort to those who fought the battle in his favor, which would enable them to repel the imputation. It was really a fight against odds, and the odds have been too much for us. All this may be true; yet explanation will not essentially impair the force of our defeat. We must acknowledge it, submit to it, renew the battle in work forever.

Yours, etc., WILLIAM L. GARRISON.

GOVERNOR ANDREW'S REPLY.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 6.

To His Excellency, Wm. L. SHARKEY, Provisional Governor of the State of Mississippi, Jackson:

SIR.—Your letter of the 28th ult., accompanied by a copy of the amended Constitution of Mississippi, as adopted by the recent Convention of the State, has been received, and will engage the early attention of the President.

I have the honor to be your Excellency's obedient servant,

W. H. SEWARD.

LETTER OF MR. SEWARD TO GOV. ANDREW.

STATE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.

To His Excellency, JOHN A. ANDREW, Governor of the State of Massachusetts:

SIR.—I have the honor to enclose the within Constitution of Mississippi, and beg to know if it is satisfactory to your State, which, being the only one of the Southern States which has not yet done so, has the right to decide on the new Constitution which the wisdom, virtue and valor of your State have forced the less enlightened State of Mississippi to adopt.

With great respect,

W. H. SEWARD.

GOVERNOR ANDREW'S REPLY.

BOSTON, Sept. 7.

His Excellency, Governor JOHN A. ANDREW:

SIR.—I have carefully examined the within Constitution of Mississippi, and I heartily concur in it; it is best, therefore, to "crowd the mourners" just now, and therefore I consent to ratify it, with the confident assurance that the "Freedom's Bureau" will prepare the negroes for emancipation or extermination, and thus close up the great east.

Yours, etc., WILLIAM L. GARRISON.

MR. GARRISON'S REPLY.

had never been such exhibitions of diabolical and murderous hate exhibited toward the colored race in the history of the world as were developed in the New York mob of 1863, and in other Northern cities. It was no place for the colored man to look for an asylum. They must remain where they were, and work out their destiny side by side with the white man. They could not and would not migrate or be colonized.

He had travelled 40,000 miles in search of a better country—he had made the circuit of the West India islands and gone over Africa, but he had now returned to the native State of North Carolina, where he intended to live, to die, and to be buried. He counselled moderation, kindness, and a patient and respectful demeanor toward the whites, and the effort to make their interests mutual, showing them they (the colored people) were not their enemies, but friends. The past should be buried in oblivion, and the future only should give their efforts to improve and elevate themselves.

The speech was in the happiest vein, and kept the house in a roar of merriment. Its effect was most happy upon the minds of the multitude, and must do much to disabuse them of many false and injurious notions. He was not in favor of making large demands at this time for their rights, but allow the present misunderstanding and consequent ill-feeling to end, when they would be sure to receive what they had a right to claim. God was on their side, and he (H. H.) saw a glorious future before the colored race in the Southern States.

He was followed by Mr. Galloway of Newbern, who also made a very happy speech, sustaining in the main the same train of argument. The meeting closed at a late hour in the best of humor. E. S.

SECOND DAY. The Convention reassembled at 9 A. M. and was opened by religious exercises by the Rev. Alexander Bass, Chaplain of the Convention. The hymn commencing,

"Blow ye the trumpet, blow,
The gladly sounds song," &c.

During the minister lining the hymn. Prayer was offered, and the business commenced by a call of the roll of the Convention, and completing the list of delegates. Delegates were found to have reported from Craven, Duplin, Edgecomb, Halifax, Carteret, Wayne, Warren, Gates, Robinson, Wake, Pitt, Hartford, Cumberland, Beaufort, New-Hanover, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Franklin, Camden, Granville, Orange, Caswell, Person, Rockingham, Johnson, Bertie, Guilford and Rutherford counties.

Upon motion of J. H. Harris, a special committee of five was appointed to prepare an address to the Constitutional Convention.

J. H. Harris, as Chairman, John Randolph, Jr., the Rev. George A. Rue, Isaac Swett and John R. Gove were appointed the Committee, with instructions to report to this Convention on Monday morning.

The Business Committee made a report, the substance of which may be summed up as follows:—

Congratulation of one another and the friends of equality throughout the State upon the assembling of a large number of delegates from all parts of the State.

Declaring unworthy of confidence or respect any colored man or woman who would not do for a colored person what they would for a white person under the same circumstances.

Advising against the crowding into the towns and cities, and declaring the first wants of the colored people to be employment at fair wages, in various branches of industry. To secure lands and to cultivate them, and lay up their earnings against a rainy day. Advising the colored people to educate themselves and their children, not alone in book learning, but in a high moral energy, self-respect, and in a virtuous, Christian, and dignified life.

A resolution to appoint a committee of three to wait on the Constitutional Convention to present an address, and labor to secure favorable legislation, was laid on the table.

Several brief and sensible speeches were made, which exhibited an intelligent appreciation of affairs, and an excellent tact in debate.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Galloway, of the committee to invite the attendance of Gov. Holden, Gen. Ruger, and Cols. Whiting and Clapp, of the Freedmen's Bureau, made a report.

Gov. Holden told the Committee he was their friend, and he intended to stand by his proclamation touching the freedom of the colored race and their rights to protection, education, &c. He was too busy to attend the Convention.

Gen. Ruger had just returned from a leave, and the great accumulation of business during his absence would require his constant attention. He could not come.

Col. Clapp of the Freedmen's Bureau came into the Convention, and addressed them in a few encouraging words. Monday evening was set apart to listen to a more extended address from him.

The Business Committee made a final report, as follows: First, an excellent letter from the Hon. Wm. H. Coleman, of Concord, Cabarrus Co., was read, in which he took strong ground in favor of the full enfranchisement of the freed people, as a matter of right, and national and State expediency and justice. Mr. Coleman was a member of the State Legislature in 1850, and was then known as a most enlightened and liberal gentleman, and a friend of the enslaved. He is now greatly proscribed in his own home by the ultra-proslavery and rebel portion of the community in which he lives.

On motion of Mr. J. H. Harris, the address of Hon. Horace Greeley to the colored people of North Carolina was then read to the Convention, and was greeted with applause.

Mr. Harris moved that the address be received, placed on the records, and published with the proceedings of the Convention. Adopted.

The Rev. Mr. Bass moved a vote of thanks of the Convention to Mr. Greeley for his very timely and friendly address, which was also adopted.

The Tribune containing the document was distributed to the members of the Convention.

The following resolutions concluded the report of the Business Committee:—

Resolved, That we are in favor of our Government and the Union against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that our fathers fought for the Union, and we will fight to maintain it, that we will not hesitate in the prompt performance of our duty to the nation in her hour of peril; and that we will prove by our habits of industry and respectability, that we are worthy of citizenship among the people of North Carolina.

Resolved, That we hail the event of Emancipation, the extinction of the Federal Slave Power, the protection of the colored people of the South—the recognition of the independence of Hayti and the Republic of Liberia—the admission of Mr. Rock to the bar of the Supreme Court—the establishment of schools for more than 75,000 freed children—the proposed amendment of the Federal Constitution, and the endorsement by various State Legislatures—the progress of an enlightened sentiment of national obligation and progress of Republican liberty—with joy and gladness, as turning a bright page in our history, &c.

Resolved, That we view with pride the rapid progress that is making on the part of our young men in the glorious cause of education, in the pursuit of all honorable industry, the organization of Lycceans, &c.; and thank various editors who were publishing papers to equal rights for all men.

Resolved, Finally, That we hail to the name of the Journal of Freedom, published in this city by Mr. Brooks, with joy, we value his able editorials, and will give him our cordial support.

A collection was taken up to defray expenses, and the Convention adjourned, after appointing Messrs. Sampson and Rue to address the public meeting in the evening.

RALEIGH, Oct. 1.

The delegates of the Constitutional Convention are nearly all here, prepared to enter upon their duties

tomorrow. Out of the whole number elected from the 86 counties, only two are said to have obtained their seats with the knowledge of their constituents that they would favor the admission of negro testimony in courts of justice. No candidate dared to come before the people as the advocate of equal rights, or the right of suffrage for the negro.

There was a caucus of some twenty members, last night, at the Yarborough House, at which a decision was come to that they would support no candidates for Congress from this State who had not been true to the Southern cause during the Rebellion.

The Convention of Colored People will probably close on Monday evening, when Col. E. Whittlesey, of the Freedmen's Bureau, will make an address to them.

The following is the form of the address which the Committee have agreed in substance to report for presentation to the Convention of the State, and which, with slight modifications, will no doubt be adopted:—

To THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF NORTH CAROLINA, AND THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE: :

ASSEMBLED as delegates from different portions of the State, and representing a large body of the colored population thereof, we most respectfully and humbly beg leave to represent to you, and through you to the people of North Carolina, something to our situation and our wants as a people.

EARLY in the morning of Oct. 11, 1865, Whereas, the following telegram was received by John Campbell of Alabama, John H. Reagan of Texas, Alexander H. Stephens of Georgia, George A. Trowbridge of South Carolina, and Charles Clark of Mississippi, lately engaged in rebellion against the United States government, who are now in close custody, have made their submission to the authority of the United States, and are committed to the President for pardon under the proclamation.

It is now known, and a bold pale horse, and his followers a comprehensive statement of the Andersonville system being supplied by another witness whose testimony is on permanent record elsewhere, as follows: (See Revelation, c. vi. 8.)

ANDERSONVILLE.

To the Editors of the Boston Daily Advertiser:—

At the Wirtz trial, a day or two ago, the witness then on the stand—

"Said that a party of prisoners in whose company he arrived at Andersonville were ordered to place their heads in a long line, and an officer mounted on a grey horse rode up and told the confederate soldiers to help themselves, and let the prisoners have the remainder. The confederates helped themselves, and there was nothing left. He was not certain whether the mounted officer was Captain Wirtz or not."

The uncertainty as to this mounted officer's name is fully removed, the description of his confederate followers and a comprehensive statement of the Andersonville system being supplied by another witness whose testimony is on permanent record elsewhere, as follows: (See Revelation, c. vi. 8.)

RELEASE OF PROMINENT REBELS.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, Oct. 11, 1865.

Whereas, the following telegram was received by John Campbell of Alabama, John H. Reagan of Texas, Alexander H. Stephens of Georgia, George A. Trowbridge of South Carolina, and Charles Clark of Mississippi, lately engaged in rebellion against the United States government, who are now in close custody, have made their submission to the authority of the United States, and are committed to the President for pardon under the proclamation.

It is now known, and a bold pale horse, and his followers a comprehensive statement of the Andersonville system being supplied by another witness whose testimony is on permanent record elsewhere, as follows: (See Revelation, c. vi. 8.)

ANDREW JOHNSON, President.

NASHVILLE, TENN., 12th. The following are the resolutions endorsing the Administration, which were adopted by a vote of 35 to 28 in the House of Representatives:

Resolved, That we do hereby appear and heartily endorse the administration of President Johnson, President of the United States, and hereby promise him our faithful and unflinching support in carrying out his policy in organizing the government of the Southern States.

Resolved, That the letter of instruction to Gov. H. Reagan of North Carolina, in which he declares that returned Confederate soldiers who have been paroled and taken the oath prescribed by him, and who do not come within any of the exceptions named by him in his proclamation of amnesty, shall be restored to all the rights, privileges and immunities of complete citizenship, is a wise, just, liberal and statesmanlike policy, and contains the true solution of our present unhappy condition, and faithfully sustained and carried out by the people will lead us to peace, happiness and prosperity.

Resolved, That in our present difficulties we look to President Johnson with hope and confidence, and that we have full and implicit faith in his statesmanship and patriotism, and firmly believe his policy, iron will and unyielding patriotism will restore order and tranquility to the people, bringing peace to the country and prosperity to the nation.

Resolved, That the Speaker of this House be requested to furnish a copy of these resolutions to the President of the United States, and also that he furnish copies to each of the Governors of the several States of the Union.

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Resolved, That the Speaker of this House be requested to furnish a copy of these resolutions to the President of the United States, and also that he furnish copies to each of the Governors of the several States of the Union.

The following resolution was adopted in place of the above by a vote of sixty to four: :

Resolved, That we endorse the administration of His Excellency Hon. Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, especially his declaration that treason shall be made odious and traitors punished.

Resolved, The Raleigh (N. C.) Progress gives the following estimate of the number of men enlisted in the South, and either killed or disabled during the war. It is a most appalling record:—

States.	Enlistments.	Dead and disabled.
Alabama.	120,000	70,000
Arkansas.	52,000	30,000
Mississippi.	12,000	10,000
Georgia.	131,000	76,000
Kentucky.	50,000	39,000
Louisiana.	60,000	34,000
Missouri.	78,000	45,000
Mississippi.	40,000	24,000
Maryland.	40,000	85,000
North Carolina.	140,000	40,000
Tennessee.	60,000	34,000
Texas.	93,000	53,000
Virginia.	180,000	105,000
	1,124,000	660,000

Is it not an awful computation? Six hundred and sixty thousand men dead and disabled; and yet this number probably far below the actual aggregate! How terrible a price the South has paid for her madness! How great is the crime of the few reckless and ambitious politicians who led the people so long and uselessly.

Resolved, That the Speaker of this House be requested to furnish a copy of these resolutions to the President of the United States, and also that he furnish copies to each of the Governors of the several States of the Union.

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Poetry.

HALTING.

Sir, you speak wisely; I admit
That Peace is blessed; that War is awful;
And that (if we nobly compass it)
The gain of Commerce is fair and lawful.
I grant that sickles and pruning-hooks
Are better than swords or battle-axes;
That wine and honey, and art and books,
Fall of the sting of debts and taxes.
But still if (now mark me!) it shall chance
That we have trafficked our splendid anger
For only a lean inheritance
Of outward lassitude and inward languor—
Why, then, I say that I think 'twere well
If the shock of our armies were not over;
For the Lord made Men to conquer Hell,
And not to falter, like us, in clover.

If the Thrift you speak of, the Peace you laud,
The tripped gains you count is, your pocket—
Clear down to us the Truth of God,
Strike dumb the jeering lips that mock it—
They roll the stones from the living churh,
In which the brothers of Christ are trampled,
And drown their centuried martyrs—
With such true crowing as we exemplified:

If your loud peans o'er sholosh guns
Mean also glory unto the Father,
So that wherever our border runs

Justice and Mercy may run together;
Why, then, I answer that every song
You sing to the sweet Peace brooding o'er us,
Cleaving the ether, shall bear along
The added burden of my weak chorus.

Then this, further: I am afeared.
I see an infinite Splendor waiting;

I see a People hesitating
Between a narrowing chelishib;

And a cry that climbs to the sapphire portals;

Between low paths that are crammed with death,
And a covenant with the Immortals.

For God's dread tongues of terrible fire,
Eating the blackness that plucked our vitals,

And cast us prone in the hungry mire,

A-choke with agony—what repulite?

Bahold! in lowliest human guise

The Master standeth—the hour is going;

We look with straight, incredulous eyes;

Our pale lips move, and the cook is crowing.

Certes, our creditors need their dues;

But also the Heavens will have just payment:

If they arraign us, I think we lose.

All—and not merely food and raiment.

It hurts (does it not?) when the flaming knives

Of a mad assassin hem and stab us?

Well—when the Messenger arrives,

Shall we send the NAZARENE—or Barabbas?

as W RICHARD READE.

SOONER OR LATER.

Sooner or later the storm shall heat
Over my shoulder from head to feet;
Sooner or later the winds shall rave
In the long grass above my grave.

I shall not heed them where I lie,
Nothing their sound shall signify,

Nothing the headstone's fret of rain,
Nothing to me the dark day's pain.

Sooner or later the sun shall shine
With tender warmth on that mound of mine,

Sooner or later in Summer air
Clover and violet blossom there.

I shall not feel in that deep-laid rest
The sheeted light fall over my breast,

Nor ever note in those hidden hours
The wind-blow breath of the tossing flowers.

Sooner or later the stainless snows,
Shall add their hue to my mute repose;

Sooner or later shall slant and shift,

And heap my bed with their dazzling drift.

Chill though that frozen pall shall seem,

Its touch no colder can make the dream

That rocks not the sweet and sacred dread

Shrouding the city of the dead.

Sooner or later the bee shall come

And fill the nose with his golden hum;

Sooner or later, on half-parsed wing,

The bluebird's warble about me ring—

Ring and chirrup and whistle with glee;

Nothing of this music means to me,

None of these beautiful things shall know

How soundly their loves sleep below.

Sooner or later, far out in the night,

The stars shall over me wing their flight;

Sooner or later my darkling dews

Catch the white spark in their silent ooze.

Never a ray shall part the gloom;

That wrap me round in the kindly tomb;

Peace shall be perfect for lip and brow,

Sooner or later,—Oh, why not now?

—Atlantic Monthly for October.

NO TIME LIKE THE OLD TIME.

There is no time like the old time, when you and I were young.

When the buds of April blossomed, and the birds of spring-time sang!

The garden's brightest glories by summer suns are nursed;

But oh, the sweet, sweet violets, the flowers that opened first!

There is no place like the old place where you and I were born,

Where we lit first our eyelids on the splendors of the morn,

From the milk-white breast that warmed us, from the clinging arms that bore,

Where the dear eye glistened o'er us that will look on us no more!

No greeting like his welcome, no homage like his praise:

Fame is the scented sun-flower, with gaudy crowns of gold;

But friendship is the breathing rose, with sweets in every fold.

There is no love like the old love that we courted in our pride;

Though our leaves are falling, falling, and we're fading side by side,

There are blossoms all around us with the colors of our dawn,

And we live in borrowed sunshine when the light of day is gone.

There are no times like the old times,—they shall never be forgotten!

There is no place like the old place,—keep green the dear old spot!

There are no friends like our old friends,—may Heaven prolong their lives!

There are no loves like our old loves,—God bless our loving wives!

—*Ibid.* O. W. HOLMES.

WE LOVE THE TRUTH.

We are the boys who love the truth,

And need to speak it, come what may;

Falsihood is cowardly and base,

And God condemns the liar's way.

We'll strive to keep our conscience clear,

As on we pass through age or youth;

Wherever we are, whatever we do,

We'll speak the truth, we'll speak the truth.

We are the girls who won't deserve,

Our faults we'll not deny or hide;

Parents and teachers it would grieve,

If we should choose the wicked side.

No, no; we'll keep a conscience clear,

As on we pass through age or youth;

Whatever we do, wherever we are,

We'll speak the truth, we'll speak the truth.

Selections.

THE MILITARY COMMISSION AT WASHINGTON.

At the head of the Military Commission sits the president, Maj.-Gen. Lew Wallace, a man of medium height, but slight and wiry, with smooth, straight, black hair, beard worn upon the upper lip and chin, and eyes very black and piercing. Next upon the president's right sits Brevet Maj.-Gen. Gershom Mott, a fine-looking officer, with iron-gray hair smoothly brushed, and grizzled beard worn full, but short-clipped. In his face and bearing there appears not a little judicial dignity. Next in order, upon the same side of the table, sits Brevet Maj.-Gen. L. Thomas, of the regular army, an officer better known to the country, probably, than any other member of the commission. His hair, very gray, and almost white, brushed carelessly away from his forehead, and curling slightly about his lofty head, his clear and searching eye, and the vigorous though by no means severe expression of his features, give him a presence at once pleasing and commanding. He wears spectacles, and sits writing with a rather quick and nervous hand. Next to Gen. Thomas sits Brig. Gen. Briggs, and below him Col. Alcock, both men of middle age and solid bearing.

At the president's left, on the opposite side of the table sits Brevet Maj. Gen. John W. Geary, a man of massive mien, and of a frank and pleasant expression of face. He is well known to the country as the Governor of Kansas who, in spite of the fanatical attempt of the Pierce administration to force slavery upon that territory by means of lawless russification and outrageous usurpation, secured to the people some degree of justice, and contributed to make the doubtfully balanced scale incline to the side of freedom. It may not be known that he was the first Mayor of San Francisco, was preferred the Democratic nomination for Governor of California, at the first gubernatorial election held in that State; or that the General claims its free Constitution to be the offspring of his own mind. During the war, we have heard of him not dead, especially since he marched with Sherman down to the sea. Next to him sits an officer much younger, yet not undistinguished, by honorable deeds, Brig.-Gen. Francis Fessenden, of Maine. During most of the war, he has faithfully and gallantly served the country, and lost a leg while fighting bravely to retrieve the disaster that overtook the ill-starred Red River Expedition. Then comes Brevet Gen. Ballier, a man of square, heavy make, keen black eyes, and stern expression, with a large scar upon his right cheek; and next him sits Lieut. Col. Stibbs, the youngest man, apparently, upon the Commission.

Behind a bar or railing, at the foot of the table, sits the Judge Advocate, Col. Chipman, with a very frank and pleasing face, partially concealed by a beard of light color and patriarchal length; while near him is the Assistant Judge Advocate, Major Hosmer, with a face indicative of no little quickness. The Commission being now ready to commence the trial for the day, the order is given to bring in the prisoner. In a few moments the accused enters, closely guarded. Do we only imagine it, or is that stooping form actually bowed beneath a load of Edition great for us to carry? Do we only imagine it, or is that hunched, shaking glance, thrown by the prisoner around the court, as full of mortal fear and ghastly dread as if he had expected to see the murdered victim of the Andersonville slaugher-ton, risen and come to judgment? The black man's arrest and capture becomes our enemy. This vast force of four million workers is now ready to enter the field of free labor. If we take them upon equal ground with ourselves in the contest for the elevation of labor, they become an ally; but if we reject them—say we will not work in this shop or in that which is theirs? The black man's arrests and capture becomes our enemy. This vast force of four million workers is now ready to enter the field of free labor. If we take them upon equal ground with ourselves in the contest for the elevation of labor, they become an ally; but if we reject them—say we will not work in this shop or in that which is theirs? The black man's arrests and capture becomes our enemy. This vast force of four million workers is now ready to enter the field of free labor. If we take them upon equal ground with ourselves in the contest for the elevation of labor, they become an ally; but if we reject them—say we will not work in this shop or in that which is theirs? The black man's arrests and capture becomes our enemy. 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